THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1327.

Original Poetry.

FARE-THEE-WELL. TO A. A. H.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY S. WARREN VANCE.

Fare thee-well, my lovely Alice,
Fare thee-well, but not in sadness;
Though faded now a every token,
And my lone heart almost broken,—
Though thou hast been false to me,
Yet I would be kind to thee!

A there's beneath the fairest flower,
Sunshine's first and then a shower:
After joy comth sorrow,
Love's bright dream then gloomy morrow:
All is not the golden wheat,
Some o worthless tares and cheat.

Fare thee well, and ne'er may anguish
Make thy matchless form to languish,
May each year still bring thee pleasure,
Peace and comfort without measure;—
Though thou hast been false to me,
Yet I would be kind to thee!

Connersville, Ind.

WE WILL NEVER MEET MORE. A SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY SAMUEL McCLUNG.

We will never meet more, Fanny, never again,
Not the bright vanish cheer me of days fleted by;
Of youth's golden dream but the memories remain,
And the frowns that I cherished the more blasted to die!

We will never meet more, Fanny, never again,
Tho' I love that e'en now as I loved thee before;
Still my spirit shall over thy image remain,
And I'll dream of thee still till my dreamings are o'er!

We will never meet more, Fanny, never again,
In sunshine and shade I must wander alone,
Of all! like the lone ray that gleams on the main.
There are still, thou art ever fond memory to me!
he maidens are ornation; their garlands of flowers,
And the virgins are lovely and fair as of yore.
But thou, oh! thou only couldst charm and beam,—
Thou I'll dream of the still till my dreamings are o'er!

Delaware College, Newark.

Original Tales.

MAKING HASTE TO BE RICH; Or, Woman's Influence.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR, AUTHOR OF "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE," &c., &c.

"The above all—is thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Hamlet.

Yes, William, she is beautiful, but don't tell us here with her. It will never do," said Mrs. Mansfield, in answer to a rapturous panegyric on Alice Manners, the then reigning belle of the day, from her brother. "I fear," she added, with a serious and disturbed expression of the young man's countenance, "that my advice comes rather late, but still it is, dearest Willy, wisdom to commit at once from her influence, for I tell you again it will never do."

"Why do you say so emphatically that it will never do?" inquired her brother, with much emotion.

"Because I mean that she'll never have you. Net, William, that I do not consider you personally and intrinsically and by yourself, equal to any woman, more superior to most as all the young men that surround her—but still I repeat she'll never have you. You have no fortune—you can offer her no distinguished position—in short, dear Will, though a charming fellow, you are so much!"

"I don't know that," rejoined his sister, "but if he is not, her friends are so for her. They expect her to make a brilliant marriage, and somehow—a girl does not like to disappoint her friends—I don't know that ashamed, left to herself, she would be wordly, for I think that nature has endowed her with some fine qualities. But she is the belle of the family, and they all look to her for something brilliant. They expect it as a matter of course. She is surrounded by men of fashion and fortune, and they would no more think of her marrying you, than they would at her marrying—I don't know who—any body who is perfectly out of the question."

"Young ladies sometimes choose for themselves, unfortunately," replied young Mansfield, gravely. "I really influence does not settle every thing in this country, thank Heaven!"

"No, William, it does not settle every thing, but it has its due weight. When a girl knows that all her friends expect certain things for her, she learns insensibly to expect them for herself. She has as if she is falling short of the mark; in fact losing caste, if she does not make a brilliant match when every body expects she will.

"And a brilliant match comprises 'a rich one, as a matter of course,' said the young man, bitterly.

"Certainly," replied his sister. "Talents give a man standing after they have been tested. Ten or fifteen years hence, and I have no doubt Alice may be proud of your attentions. Now," continued Miss Hungerford, smiling, "she can only be pleased by them. Your distinctions must be those of wealth —and I will say, William, that the girl who deserves you, would take them on trust. But how many are there, alas! who will look at a rather large out fashion than future fame. I am sorry to say it, but I do think we women are very short-sighted. Love sometimes clears the mental vision, and sees future glories through the mists of Time; but then a girl must be in love for that; and Alice Manners is not going to let herself fall in love with you, whatever you may be impudent enough to do. That, she thinks, (of she thinks at all) is your affair. Nay, but she's not going to disappoint her family, and what's more, herself, for any young man, let him be ever so clever, ever so agreeable. So, dear set William, I and where it please, don't get in love with her, for it will never do."

Hungerford made no answer, but drinking his coffee (for this conversation took place at a tete-a-tete breakfast between the brother and sister,) took his hat and left the house in search of Alice.

The evening found him again within the charmed circle of Miss Manners, notwithstanding the previous warning of his sister, for the spell was the strong, the magic too potent, to be dissolved by the words of caution. He yielded to the impulse, and was again pouring forth the powers of a brilliant mind to the listening ear of the beautiful being who entranced his soul; for she did listen—no girl could have helped that—but not "coquetting" to him a pulcine." She answered his enthusiasm with wit, and turned from the devotion that hovered on his lips with playful raillery.

She felt that he was in love with her, and the consciousness was pleasant to her—what the consciousness might be to him, she never asked her self. She never for a moment thought of having him; and that he should ever dream of such a thing never crossed her mind. His passionate admiration gratified her, and she presumed it was quite as agreeable to him to admire, as for her to be admired. At any rate he had "never told his love," and consequently she did not feel herself bound to take the matter in consideration. "He knew it was not in the question, or ought to know it," and therefore she listened and listened, and talked and trifled to the amusement of the hour, without any serious thought of the consequences.

Didn't that a excellent special pleading," she hazarded to my guilty this evening, as he was half rightly contending some point she disputed, what a pity so much eloquence should be lost on a single individual. It's quite worthy of a jury. by the way, I should like to hear your first great speech. You must favorsome on ladies the very first time you have."

Would you," he said, his eyes flashing at the idea of a great cause, with Alice as a the hearers of his eloquence—will you come to hear me?"

To be sure I will," she replied, laughing, "if you will remember to ask me; for me—what a delightful society makes between you men and us women. We shall be at a ball, when you are rising in your lawyer, at forty. I hear then you'll think me of Judge and Jury than of your old flames, you cruel, laughing.

"A fine young lawyer at forty," repeated Hungerford, sighing.

Yes, I do," she replied, "what more can you expect in your profession. Is not Mr. ——— called the first young man at the bar, and is he not as grey as my shawl?

And then, the unconsciousness of the pang she had inflicted, she called off carelessly to some piece of fashionable b — ish, dropping a courtesy, to ask what she said—turned again and again to himself, a rising young lawyer at forty."

What rudeness," thought Hungerford.

The crowded assemblage, the approving Judge, the listening bar—all had vanished. He was alone with a girl who—was trifling with—with famewhen he should have told to enjoy it, too old to ask any one to share it.

Would you," he said, in that with a word could call up such visions, such with a word, dispel them, where are her thoughts now; busy receiving with unusual empressment a gentleman who had just entered.

There was an unusual bustle in consequence, that caused the new arrival a favored notice. And who was he? Mr. Astor, as empty-headed a young gentleman as ever adored, but then, passing rich. And Alice Manners knew from the first that clever Hungerford, to be herself agreeable to one as much as indifferent as to myself to be insipid.

Not only was the gay part of her attention and conversation given to Ashton, but Hungerford keenly felt the difference—felt all those attentions!

With himself she could be with spirit and animation, for being intelligent and highly cultivated, she could meet him on his own ground. In short any stranger could have told the Ashton was the person of consequence. Hungerford, the nobody.

And could it be that a child of Chawleof, she spirited girl like Alice Manners could—to forget her better nature as to let mere wealth make all the difference between man and man?

Nonsense to do her justice. Mr. Ashton's wealth—or at least not that alone (for if she's a really fine young gentleman with a very extensive acquaintance, and a very handsome person, with, she felt that mothers were watching her, and daughters smiling and noticing—) she gave him much in her power.

His attentions excited remark, made her a belle, and so she was pleased with them, to contain like, and very open to the influence of admiration for her, and thought more of what others might, that what she herself felt.

She knew that Hungerford was there—that she felt that he was the most agreeable, if there she might have danced and talked with no one—but she would have noticed it, except—my perhaps, "that it was very imprudent!"

He had talents—there was no doubt of that, he had to make his living by them, but he is not the fashion, and Ashton was —and so all pondered Ashton.

Perhaps Hungerford's conversation was his utter in the morning had rendered him too sensitive and keen-sighted than usual; and there's playful satire slightly more in which it was that she had of his being a "rising young lawyer at 40," was still tingling through his nervous system when his attention was again arrested by her voice. Turning from the opposite side of the room, as she so gaily the history of a new engagement, just concluded, at one of her young friends.

"Ah, that is an engagement, it is," said Sterther. "Well, I am sorry for poor Stanley."

"Stanley! Why what has he to do with it?"

"Nothing it seems, only that he is desperately in love with the lady, and I am sorry for him—poor—that's all."

"Was he?" she said, carelessly. "But what he me could have expected she would have his preference, I should not call it 'disappointed,' laughing.

"He is certainly pleased," she continued—but of course anything of that kind would have been a disappointment. I don't know, indeed, that I ever heard the words, that carried them sovereignly home to Hungerford's brain.

He listened eagerly,—the words, "throw herself away," "pleasant nobodies," still rang in his ears as they stamped themselves in his soul, burnt at his heart, and colored his fate for life.

With darkened brow and bitter thoughts, he abruptly rose and left the house.

That night he paced his room till morning dawned. "A rising young lawyer at forty." "A pleasant nobody," "throw herself away," and such was the bitterness and passion that almost putteek of madness.

And what am I to toil for. Reputation! when I am too old to enjoy it! Wealth, when it cannot even purchase me affection! Distinction, when there is no one to share it! In fact this thing I am madly yielding the Present which I might enjoy, for the Future which can bring me no happiness!" And then came crowding to his mind schemes of present fortune, rapid consideration—anything, anything to place him at once amid the "wealthy, and fashionable of his native city," to win him a position, a chance with the beautiful, the fair, the gifted.

A way with dreams of ambition! In his present mood he was prepared for any of visions. He thought of the empty headed Ashton, the dull Lowndes, and others whose fortune gave them fashion, and whom he was in the habit of ridiculing and despising with envy, if not respect. They had position, consequence, something to offer—and what had he? Abilities, talents on which he was most to pride himself—and of what use were they? To render him "a pleasant nobody." And he guashed his teeth and almost cursed the gifts God had bestowed upon him.

The storm of passion passed, but it left its deep ineffaceable traces. He determined to win that consequence which alone seemed important. Belles should settle and beauties bloom for him, as well as for Lowndes or any fool among them. And he never paused to ask himself whether such smiles and blushes were worth the having. He never deigned to ask himself whether the heart that is won by externals is worth the buying—whether the woman who lightest such homage, and turned from such abilities, deserved them. No, blindly, resolutely, he made up his mind on the one point. Fortune he would win, and that rapidly.

But how! There was the question.

He had a small inheritance, a few thousands, which had hitherto maintained him while struggling in the upward path of his profession. That he would embark in something, he knew not what.

Should he go to China? The time was passed for that, the thing was over done. Merchandize? Trade was overstocked. Land speculation? A bubble that had already burst. But something he must do.

It was hardly possible that a man could long remain in this mood of mind, and not find some one ready to "lend him to the top of his best," and such the opportunity that he was seeking presented itself.

A man of the name of Crawford, one of those wild speculators, who, in the days of wildcat and shinplaster, are ever ready to "make a fortune or die," believing himself known, now crossed his path.

In a calmer frame of mind he would have turned coldly away, not lent an ear to any proposition emanated from him. It was only in such a state of persons, who, without having positively inclined his position in society, was yet distrusted. No man could have laid his fingers on any clearly fashioned act he had committed, and yet few would have confided in him. Hungerford knew him for a schemer, and believed him knave, but that yet-distrust in him.

"It's a bold stroke," he thought. "And yet Crawford is a shrewd fellow, understands business, and is making a rapid fortune. Why should I hesitate?"

And why did he? Because the native sprightliness of his soul still made him shrink from linking himself, even passingly, with one so distrusted, though, scarce knowing why. But these instants are unerring. He felt Crawford was morally unsound, and to trust him in spirit and expect to be undefiled, is wiser than to form such associations and hope to escape contamination.

But Hungerford—paused—hesitated again—then madly dashed on—and succeeded.

So Hungerford, you've taken to fancy stocks, and have made a fortune, I hear," said Alice. "I am sure would not have done as much for you in twenty years," was the greeting of friends as they chanced to meet in the busy streets of Wall.

"I am very sorry for him," said Alice. "He was so clever, so agreeable."

"Yes," replied her mother, "but what avails talent without principle, my child. Ashton has no talent, nothing more than good sense (Ah! Mrs. Manners, how could you?) and yet I should prefer seeing you his wife, to that of such a man as Hungerford. Though not brilliant, he is safe."

"And Alice was right, for the safety of many lives in those uncertainties, more perhaps than their principles.

And some months afterwards, in the midst of his degradation and bitterness, Hungerford could not but admire the tact, the keenness of which surprised even himself, and was suspected by none other, so hearing of the marriage of Alice Manners to Lorton Ashton.

He caught one glimpse of her, as radiant and beautiful, in her rich bridal array, with a white lace veil, as she was leaning from a low carriage window to give an order to a clerk. He happened to be just passing from a store, before which she had stopped, and certainly would have known her, but she neither looked him, nor her boy's remarks. He was evidently poor, very shabby, and much passed middle age, and as he turned away from his shopping figure and grey hair. Her husband approaching at a distance, Alice saw him slightly nod to the stranger as he passed him.

Who was that man you bowed to, my dear?" asked Mrs. Ashton.

"Don't you know him? inquired Mr. Ashton.

How should I?" replied his wife, in a tone that seemed to imply she did not know "such people."

Why it's your old friend, Hungerford," returned her husband.

"Hungerford!" repeated Alice, gratify shocked, "can it be?"

"I don't know," replied Stanley. "He finds it pretty hard, I imagine. He does one thing and another—speculates, I believe. I don't suppose he has much to do in the way of his profession."

"It should think not," sonorously remarked Ashton. Few would want to trust their business with him.

Alice said nothing for she was hurt by the seeming tone and manner in which her husband spoke of him, which, to say the least of it, was not gentlemanly.

She, herself had been much shocked and pained by the sight of Hungerford. She had heard her self-exiled to the West—had gone to Europe—and she had long known that he was a ruined man, but she was now brought for the first time in contact with the wreck he had been before her mother. And though not the woman she once was, for she had been the long the wife of Ashton not to rub off the coarse edges that every hard contact gives to the soul, yet still there was sensibility enough left amid all her prosperity, to be shocked at the external evidence of degradation and misfortune.

But of that degradation, and those misfortunes, how little did she let the true cause—herself! She did not know it, but her worldliness had been his ruin. True, the heavier part of the sin, as the postulate had, lay with him, for "where the tree falls there it lieth." But there was a weight of responsibility upon her soul she was not aware of. And then, we believe, in a frequent case. The Gerards of life are no cautious instruments, that the influence human beings exert over one another, it much beyond their thought or knowledge.

But set the less o their responsibility. The act done by one worldly darkened spirit at more than we say of us may ever fully know in this world—the blessed influence of one pure, bright soul is, perhaps, to be revealed among the glories of the next.

"Crawford, sir, the Secretary of the T——— Company, is missing this morning, and they say, a great part of the Company's funds with him."

"Ah!" said Mr. Manners, with more than the ordinary interest all money transactions excite in old gentlemen.

"I'm not surprised at it," said his friend, quietly. "Its nothing more than I expected."

"But Hungerford! What has he to do with it?" inquired Mrs. Manners, anxiously.

"He was Crawford's friend—they were engaged in some business together."

"Well!"

"Well—people say hard things of him. They seem to think he was in the secret of the whole affair."

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Manners' old friend.

"Bad—very bad," said Mr. Manners, emphatically.

"And Hungerford!" said Alice, scarce knowing what she would ask.

"Is ruined man, poor fellow," replied young Maynard. "I'm sorry for him."

"Yes," said the old gentleman. "And it's the worst sort of ruin—the only one, in fact, that is irretrievable—that of character and reputation."

"Bad, very bad," was all that Mr. Manners again said. And Alice felt those few emphatic words of her father, for Hungerford had always been a favorite with Mr. Manners.

"Well, Alice, this is a pretty story about your friend Hungerford," said Harry Maynard, one evening to her.

"What!" said Alice, starting.

"You have not heard then? Why, Crawford's off to Texas, or England, or somewhere. And the T——— Company is minus some thousands.

"Well!" said Alice, eagerly.

"What's that," said Mr Manners, from the other side of the room, where he was sitting with an old friend

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

TERMS.

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NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We would call the attention of our friends to the fact that this is the proper time to begin getting up Clubs and forwarding subscriptions for the new year. We intend to make the old Post, ourselves, if possible, the coming season, and would advise our correspondents to wishon up, if they do not wish to be left behind altogether. Our terms are very low, in fact as low as it is possible to afford an original paper of the size and quality of the Post—and we assure it we chose to publish a second edition to some daily paper, lugged together without tear or method or variety, and call it "a weekly," we could afford to do it cheaper. But we know our subscribers want the best kind of a paper, and we intend giving it to them. We trust, therefore, that friends will go to work getting up clubs at once, sending on their individual subscriptions, as quickly as possible, in order that we may know at more how many sheets thereafter we are to print during the coming year than the present.

☞ H. S. MESSENGER, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, is no longer Agent for this paper. *Ed.P.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W.—We find upon examination that "A mistake in two compliment"—if he will oneply it we will publish it.

"My Mother" and "The Old Well" are scarcely good enough for publication, though containing some pretty ideas.

"MAKING HABTE TO BE RICH."

We give our readers this week a good story by F. E. F.—one of those pithy and sententious moral *tableaux de mœurs*, sketched with a light and skilful hand. The moral is an excellent one, much needed in our country just now, and it is also highly illustrated by the course of the story. "If the haste to be rich is one of the marked and hurtful characteristics of the time we would ask our young countrywomen to pause and ask, 'How much of it may be traced to Female Influence.'"

DOMBEY AND SON.

The interest of this story, which we thought flagged a little in the last number, is fully brought up by the present one. the first chapter of which, we publish in this week's paper. Little Paul remains now to be the most interesting character in the book.

THE THEATRICAL REFORM.

There are few things better calculated to corrupt the morals of a virtuous minded people, than clandestine and unchaste theatrical exhibitions. We know that it may be said that all exhibitions of the kind have a tendency towards evil, but waving this question for the present, we take our stand upon the ground that vulgarity and indecency upon the stage are productive of the most baneful consequences to the community that tolerates them, and therefore should be positively prohibited.

But though it is very easy to say this, it is not so easy to suggest a practical remedy. A censorship of the stage would be nearly if not altogether as bad a censorship of the press. The remedy must, therefore, be left to an enlightened public opinion, exercising its control of notoriously improper performances where the authorities may rightfully be called upon to interfere. We say an enlightened public opinion—but how shall public opinion become enlightened? Through the press, we answer, of an intelligent, conscientious press. The attention of the people must be called to the matter, and they must be shown that in laughing at a shield though witty sentiment in the mouth of a favorite actor, they are also laughing, it may be, at a daughter's shame and a sister's infamy. They must be taught to him where they were thoughtlessly applaud, and to demand the expulsion of those whose brazen face would now gladly adorn with roses.

One reform, however, is imperatively called for, where the remedy is as palpable as the evil is monstrous. We mean the entire banishment of dancing girls from the stage. The shameless and indecent exhibitions of the persons to which this class of performers descend, are a disgrace to a moral and virtuous people. Any interest at the Theatre in a modern play, that does not entirely and altogether such disgusting performances. We have often wondered how ladies of undoubted refinement and virtue, could countenance such exhibitions by their presence.

The prohibition of the setting apart any particular portion of the building, for the use of a certain or fastionate class and their admirers, should also be insisted upon by those who seek to reform and regenerate the Theatre. Let the building be open to all females who come properly attended, and let the police see to it that all behave themselves during the progress of the performances. Why should a theatrical exhibition differ in this respect from a concert?

These, with the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in the refreshment rooms are the reforms most undeniably demanded at present in the Theatre. Boston has made a partial movement to make reform, why should New York and Philadelphia lag behind? Why, in truth, should not all the cities both in the South and West, take up this subject, and resolve upon a thorough Theatrical reform?

For daily does the question come up before us—now, in the shape of a corrupt French literature, now, in the form of foreign concerts—whether this country shall become with years as corrupt and licentious as the old world, or whether the nations, ago, the provinces, shall, yea truth, shall not all the while still clung to their descendants. It is well that the American people should have their attention solemnly impressed, and be taxed on all occasions, as on the lower classes, age, and the higher, too, of France, that the corrupting influence circulation of Eugene Sue and Paul de Kock by all the means in our power, and shame upon it every day's flag in every foreign hotel. But if by our watchfulness we serve the original simplicity and innocence of the American character, then let all who love their country and the great principles of liberty, the degradation of foreign vices, whether written or personified, and rear up a wall of public sentiment, and, when advisable, legal restraints, against their probable circulation amongst us.

PROBABLY UNFOUNDED.

There is a report going the rounds of the papers, that when the Creole was stranded by a boat from the American squadron, as related in last week's paper, signals were made on board of an English steamer in sight of the offing, to inform the Mexican commander of the danger which threatened the vessel under his protection. It is added that the attack on the Creole would have been delayed had the signals been understood. And rumor goes on to state, that the administration is about to ask from England an explanation of this circumstance.

We give this report as we find it, with very little belief in the truth of any part of it.

THE GREAT RAILROAD.

A meeting was held in this city last week, for the purpose of giving countenance and encouragement to the great enterprise of a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Whitney, the projector, was present, and advocated it in a speech of great clearness and eloquence. The Railroad Committees of Philadelphia and Chicago, by virtue of the Secret Post Office Service in the West, were also present. The discussion in which they engaged in its behalf, was one to produce the passage of a bill by Congress, giving early action in the matter at the next session. The bill which will be introduced for the purpose of incorporating the road. He thinks the whole could be completed in about three years—when it would be a great saving to the Pacific Coast, Japan, China, crossing the American continent—twenty-one days only from New York—thirty nine days from San Francisco to Calcutta, or twenty-nine days from New York.

Oregon and California would thus be made the nearest neighbors of India, and that the commerce of our country would be immediately increased—most of the English and European commerce with India would pass by our doors. The exports and imports of India, in and out, were about $200,000,000 per annum; and extensive Indian and China statistics were given to prove the extent of the commerce that the Railroad would throw into our hands.

It is believed that the shifting sands of the Isthmus of Suez would forever render a canal or railroad there impossible for any commercial purpose—connect

United States SATURDAY POST.

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CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

ALMANAC FOR 1847.

MONTHS.	Sunday, 1st day.	Monday, 2d day.	Tuesday, 3d day.	Wednesday, 4th day.	Thursday, 5th day.	Friday, 6th day.	Saturday, 7th day.	Meridian of Philadelphia. SATURDAYS. SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	High water. H. M.
JANUARY, 1st Month.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7 2?	4 37	3 39
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 2?	4 4?	7 46
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 1?	4 45	1 33
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 ?	4 51	7 44
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 ?	4 58	1 38
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—			
FEBRUARY, 2d Month.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	6 54	5 6	6 19
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 4?	5 14	12 21
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 3?	5 23	6 29
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 2?	5 32	12 20
	28	—	—	—	—	—	—			
MARCH, 3d Month.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	6 1?	5 41	5 3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 ?	5 50	11 6
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 ?	5 5?	5 17
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 51	6 ?	11 9
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—			
APRIL, 4th Month.	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5 4?	6 17	3 54
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 3?	6 27	10 —
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 ?	6 3?	3 ?
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 1?	6 44	9 57
	25	26	27	28	29	30	—			
MAY, 5th Month.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5 ?	6 52	2 49
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 ?	7 ?	8 53
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 5?	7 7	2 48
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 46	7 1?	8 3?
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 4?	7 18	1 37
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—			
JUNE, 6th Month.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	4 3?	7 21	7 40
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 3?	7 24	1 37
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 3	7 2?	7 11
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 3?	7 25	12 3?
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—			
JULY, 7th Month.	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4 3?	7 23	6 27
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 39	7 21	12 31
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 44	7 16	5 44
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 49	7 11	11 9
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 55	7 5	5 7
AUGUST, 8th Month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 ?	6 58	11 21
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 10	6 50	4 24
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 1?	6 4?	9 40
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 2?	6 33	3 54
	29	30	31	—	—	—	—			
SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5 3?	6 24	10 16
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 44	6 1?	3 12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 53	6 ?	8 44
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 ?	5 57	2 42
	26	27	28	29	30	—	—			
OCTOBER, 10th Month.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6 17	5 4?	9 13
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 21	5 3?	2 4
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 30	5 30	7 38
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 36	5 21	1 38
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 47	5 1?	8 3
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—			
NOVEMBER, 11th Month.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	6 56	5 4	1 5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 ?	4 57	6 28
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 10	4 50	12 38
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 16	4 44	6 39
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—			
DECEMBER, 12th Month.	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	7 20	4 40	11 46
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 23	4 37	5 8
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 25	4 3?	11 11
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 25	4 3?	5 6
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—			

Casualties.

THE THOMAS P. COPE.

The following additional particulars of the loss of this fine packet ship are from the Boston Transcript. A heavy storm had come up about 4 P. M. accompanied with hail and snow, thunder and lightning:—

"About half-past six P. M. the ship seemed wrapped in fire for an instant, when an explosion loud and terrible shook her fore and aft, and left the eyes of the main rigging on fire. The electric fluid exploded on the main cap, then darted along the main topsail sheets into the hold, and probably was conducted through the side of the vessel by some of the copper bolts.

"Men were immediately sent aloft, and water passed to them to put out the fire, but before they could effect their purpose, the rigging was consumed, and the mast began to totter, therefore, in order to save themselves, they descended to the deck again. The lanyards of the weather rigging had been cut, and as the vessel rolled to leeward, the mast went over the side about four feet above the deck, without having been cut away. It took with it the mizzenmast close to the rigging and all the after yards, and also carried away the foretopsail yard. The foresail, which had been blown away while shortening sail, was replaced by bending a foretopsail reefed, under which the ship was again hove to with the weather clew hauled up. In the meantime the passengers rushed on deck, declaring the ship was on fire below, and one poor woman, Mrs. M'Neal, while saving an infant child, left below a little girl five years old, who was suffocated by the smoke. The mother's agony was heart rending in the extreme. Still the gale blew with unabated fury, the lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, and the snow and hail descended with bitter violence. The hands were employed in pouring water down into the between decks for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, but this had no other effect than to keep it under without extinguishing it. A raft composed of studding sail booms and other spars, was constructed, and the boats were got in readiness whenever it should be necessary to abandon the vessel. Pouring water into the hold and pumping it out again was the principal occupation of all hands, until they were rescued by the ship Emigrant. The captain saved his chronometers, instruments and clothing, and the crew a part of their effects, but the poor steerage passengers lost their all, and are now entirely destitute, and are worthy objects of charity."

The citizens of Boston, with praiseworthy kindness, have taken means to supply the destitute passengers with clothing, food, etc.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 23d, Mr. Breese, on leave being given, introduced a bill for the organization of a territorial government for Oregon.

The committee on roads and canals reported a bill to relinquish the Cumberland road to the States through which it passes.

The Committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to inquire into the practicability of using iron as a material for the construction of vessels of war, and the expediency of providing that repairs to government vessels might be done by contract.

Mr. Dix from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill to repeal the pilot law of of 1837.

On the 24th, J. M. Clayton presented a petition from men of all parties, praying that Congress should use speedy and efficient means for terminating the war with Mexico, and securing an honorable peace. Mr. Clayton said he coincided with the objects aimed at by the memorialists, and would do all in his power to co-operate with them, but he could see no way to obtain a peace but by fighting out the war. He would, therefore, vote all the means asked for by the government.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported the House bill for the admission of Iowa without amendment.

Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to prevent the diversion of the lands granted for public improvement to any other purpose. After some debate the amendment was voted down by a vote of 40 to 2, and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to grant lands to Arkansas, in aid of public improvements.

Bills were reported from the Finance Committee establishing branch mints in New York and Charleston.

The Senate then adjourned over until Monday.

On the 28th, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a petition from sugar planters, complaining of the tariff of 1846, which reduces the duties on foreign sugar and molasses, and asking the restoration of the former rate of duties existing under the tariff of 1842.

A debate ensued, after which it was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Vice President signed the bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union.

The bill providing for the purchase of the papers of Alexander Hamilton, then came up for consideration.

It was opposed by Mr. Chalmers and advocated by another Senator, and finally passed by a vote of 26 to 12.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 23d, Mr. Douglass reported a bill to establish a territorial government for Oregon, which was made the order of the day for the first Tuesday in January.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Washington Hunt obtained the floor.

Messrs. Bailey and Stanton followed. During the debate, warm words occurred between Mr. Bailey and Garrett Davis; after which the Committee rose.

Mr. McClellan from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, similar to that of last session, slightly modified.

On the 24th, after some minor business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Gordon made a speech in defence of the war.

Mr. Root followed, and pronounced the war unjust and unnecessary.

Mr. Bowlin also made a speech, which concluded the debate.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned over until Monday.

On the 28th, Mr. Harralson offered a joint resolution providing for the refunding to the several States the expenditures necessary for the subsistence of the volunteers previous to their being mustered into the service of the United States. It was read twice and referred to the Military Committee.

The Committee on engrossed bills reported the bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union, and it was signed by the Speaker.

The debate on the President's Message was ordered by a vote of 93 to 77 to be closed to-day at 3 o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Sawyer obtained the floor, and Mr. Baker, of Illinois, who has just returned from Mexico, followed. He explained the difficulties under which the volunteers attached to the army labored, and after adverting to the rapid increase of the army now being made for the vigorous prosecution of the war, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver clothing to the officers of the army for the use of the volunteers.

The Committee then rose and the joint resolution was passed. The President's Message was then referred and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous News.

FORTUNES.—Numbers of very industrious, thrifty people residing on Nantucket, Cape Cod and other places in Massachusetts, have recently had their heads turned by being told that they are the heirs of Lord Townley, a nobleman who was executed during the reign of Charles the Second, we believe, and whose estates were confiscated to the crown. By a recent decision in Chancery, the estates, increased immensely in value, have been restored to the family, the interesting members of which are politely invited to step forward and divide among them the agreeable sum of *fifty two millions of pounds sterling*. One quarter of this amount is apportioned to the representatives of the Townley family in the direct line; the other three quarters to be distributed among the heirs of the three brothers named Chase, and who settled on Cape Nantucket. The Townleys, who resided until recently in New Jersey, have already entered into possession of their share; the Chase heirs have not yet fully established their claims. The matter has created great excitement, especially on Nantucket, where the heirs are sure that it is "all right," and are getting ready to set up their coaches. When the money comes we will be sure to inform our readers.

If all the stories are true, there are immense sums of money in England which belong to our fellow-countrymen. We should like to get a share of it.

Old Mr. Holt, of whose unexpected good fortune we informed our readers several weeks ago has returned with a heap of money. The amount he received considerably exceeds four millions of pounds sterling.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MASSACRED.—A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Katmandoo, the Capital of the Kingdom of Nepaul, in Northern India, last September. The Queen had a favorite, one Gen Guggun Singh, whom the King caused to be murdered on the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock at night. Her Majesty was so outraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the Prime Minister, the Members of the Cabinet, the nobility, Council of State, Generals and chief men, to the number of *two hundred*. The King alone escaped, but his whereabouts was not known. A single nobleman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government, were among those slain or confined in dungeons. Nepaul is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are *Tartars*, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

NEW INVENTION.—We learn that Prof. Morse has invented a new system of marking or printing by electro magnetism, more simple than his present instrument, which it was supposed impossible to simplify, and has filed a caveat in the Patent Office. By this process he can make the characters now used or the letters of the alphabet, with an expedition hitherto unattained by himself or any other inventor, and in a manner which will fill the beholder with new astonishment.

All the companies who have purchased the rights secured by the former patents of Prof. M., in connection with the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph will, of course, be entitled to the use of this improvement *gratis*.

SUCCESSFUL ELOPEMENT.—A young man, twenty years of age, and a Miss of seventeen, members of Leicester Academy, concluded to get married last week. For this purpose, having obtained leave of absence, they came first to Boston, and here took the cars for Providence. But not finding the Rhode Islanders quite so accommodating as they expected, they pushed on for New York. Having reached Stonington, they were apprised that by attending a public meeting—and there was one to be held there that day—they might be made one, and no questions asked. They, therefore, stopped in their flight; and to their present joy, they were publicly pronounced, by the accommodating parson "husband and wife."—*Traveller.*

THE CAUSE OF WINDS.—A St Louis tavern-keeper, according to the Reveille, used to favor his customers with a novel theory on this subject. He said, "it was one thing sure and sartain—a fact established by Ben Franklin—that the *yearth* turned round on its own *axle tree* once in every twenty-four hours; and the little hills buzzin round made what was called fannin' *zephurs*." He was then asked what made hurricanes. He replied, "I guess the *Alleghenies* are gwine round then."

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPEARE.—The London Builder states that a picture, believed by the best judges to be a contemporary portrait of the great bard, has come into the possession of the excellent Bishop of Ely. It was found in an obscure baker's shop, where nothing could be learned of its previous history. It has no name on it, but cleaning has made apparent in one part, "Æt 39, 1603," which agrees with the age of Shakspeare in that year.

VICTORY OR DEATH.—A story is told of a worthy lad from "old Edgefield," S. C., who was recently doubting whether or not he should volunteer for Mexico. One of the flags waving in his eyes somewhat discouraged him. "Victory is a good thing," said he, but why put "Victory or Death?" Put "*Victory or Cripple*," said he, "and I'll go that!"

A STRANGE SHOT.—A bullet which was fired at a mark last week, by a young man at Lee, Mass., passed through the target and entered a house a quarter of a mile distant, and lodged in a watch in the breast pocket of one of the inmates.

☞ The trade in Circassian slaves has been dwindling away for some years. The importation to Turkey last year was not more than one thousand women and children.

☞ It is said that the use of the knout has been abolished in Russia, and that for heinous offences branding and banishing to Siberia have been substituted for it.

Political Intelligence

WISCONSIN.—The Constitutional Convention has nearly completed the formation of a State Constitution. Judicial officers are to be elected by the people at a separate election. The annual election for political officers will be held on the first Monday in September. The bank article has been modified so as not absolutely to prohibit banking in the State. Being concerned in a duel is a bar to holding office under the State thereafter. The State is to be divided into two Congressional districts.

IOWA.—The first State Legislature of Iowa convened at Iowa City on the 30th ult. The Senate was organized by the choice of Thomas Baker, (Democrat) of Mahaska, President, and John B. Russell, (do.) of Muscatine, Secretary. In the House, Jesse B. Brown, of Lee Co., (Whig) was chosen Speaker, and Silas A. Hudson, (Whig) of Des Moines, Clerk. All the officers of the House are Whigs, all those of the Senate, Democrats.

WHAT WILL NEW HAMPSHIRE DO?—The Legislature of South Carolina voted unanimously to return to New Hampshire a series of resolutions relating to slavery, transmitted to the Governor of South Carolina by order of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Items of News.

REVENUE STEAMERS.—The government has built, manned, commissioned, and put in service on Lake Erie, two steamers, the Michigan and the Dallas, for the protection of the revenue of the Lakes and to render assistance to commerce in case of distress or shipwreck. On Lake Ontario, the government have commissioned the steamer Jefferson for similar service.

SPECIE.—The Bank of France, having been nearly drained of its specie, has applied to the Bank of England for the loan of a million sterling, which has been granted. Some years ago the Bank of England had a similar accommodation from the Bank of France.

AID REFUSED.—The Board of Aldermen in New York have refused to appropriate $5000 towards buying blankets &c., for the 1000 volunteers raised in that city. The refusal was based on the ground of economy and a desire to keep down the taxes of the city.

EXCELLENT EXPRESSING.—The President's Message, which left Baltimore on Wednesday morning, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday morning, being about four days in going the distance, by stage route. The mail is about a week in making this distance.

RIGHT.—Gen. Pillow, at Camargo, has ordered the settlers to take the Treasury drafts of the soldiers at their par value, or else leave the country with their goods. They have been in the practice of shaving the drafts at an enormous discount.

BELGIUM.—The Chamber of Commerce, of Liege, Belgium, the President of which is an iron master, has just come to a resolution to petition for the reduction of the duty on foreign pig iron, from 5 francs to 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

NEW LINE.—The proposition to establish a line of steam-packets between Richmond (Va.) and New York, has been revived, and a petition presented to the Legislature of Virginia to incorporate a company for the purpose.

BLACK DAN.—A man who has *also* gone by this name, died lately in Canada at the age of one hundred and twenty years. He had been married *seven* times during that period, and had an incredible number of children.

IT IS SAID.—It is said that the secret of rendering animal substances as hard as stone, is to immerse them for a time in water, holding in solution bichloride of mercury and hydrochlorate of mercury.

PIDGEONS.—The Alleghany mountains have been crowded with wild pidgeons this season. A fall of snow dispersed them for a day or two, but a south wind brought them back in great abundance.

DISABLED CLERGYMEN.—A Retreat for disabled clergymen is about to be established in the diocese of Maryland, near Georgetown, by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

WINTER FASHION.—The New York Evening Mirror says:—"Silk overcoats, 'all buttoned down before,' will be the prevailing fashion with ladies the coming winter.

A LARGE FAMILY.—There is a family living in Jasper County, Texas, a man, his wife, and father-in-law, who weigh, together, 1,000 pounds!

LARGE BEAR.—A bear was trapped near Wardsborough, Sullivan County, New York, last week, which weighed, when dressed, 450 pounds.

☞ An order has been issued in Matamoras, that any of the volunteers who may be caught gambling, shall be transported to New Orleans.

BAPTISTS IN ALABAMA.—The Alabama Baptist says that the number of Baptists in that State, amounts now to probably 45,000.

STRANGE.—A human body, completely turned to chalk, was found in Lowndes county, Ga., a few weeks since. So it is reported.

A TUNNEL.—There is a proposition in the Cincinnati Gazette to make a tunnel under the Ohio river, at that place.

WHERE'S MALTHUS?—The population of Arkansas in 1845 was 144,561; being an increase of 46,987 in five years.

MR. GOUGH.—Mr. Gough has arrived in Norfolk, where he proposes to deliver a series of Temperance Lectures.

FAT CATTLE.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas has seen a drove of fat cattle, which averaged 1,800 pounds each!

ON HAND.—The stock of flour in the Boston market at the present time is about 150,000 bbls.

☞ The Columbia (Pa.) Spy, says the Susquehanna river is closed with ice at that place.

SNOW.—In Lynchburg, Va., on the 18th ultimo, snow fell to the depth of six inches.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.—In the midst of our merry-making and good humor, let us not forget that moderation both in eating and drinking is the only rational means of securing to ourselves a *happy New Year.*

It is not our purpose to encourage any species of intemperance; yet as the most circumspect may, at times, be seduced into an overloading of the digestive organs, we may be permitted to recommend *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* as the most effectual medicine in the world for removing headache, sick stomach, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and all other complaints which arise from an over indulgence at the table.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the OFFICE and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philada. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR & MEAL.—The tenor of the European advices per Cambria, induced holders to advance their rates, and several parcels good brands Pa. sold at $5, but the market has not been active at that rate. Rye flour continues steady in price, with small sales. Corn meal has been in good demand, at advanced rates. Sales of over 8000 bbls having been made at $3,37½a3,50 per bbl for Penna.

GRAIN.—Wheat comes forward slowly, we note sales of Pa. reds at $1,04a1,07 for fair to prime quality. Rye—Small sales of Pa. at 7?c. Corn is higher, with a good demand; considerable sales—including old Pa. at 68a70, and new do at 60a61 cts; old southern at 65a66, and new do at 58a58c. Oats have been sold at 32a34c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been but little demand for articles under this head, since our last weekly review.—Moderate sales of western pork at $9,75a10 for mess, and $8,75a9 for prime per bbl. Bacon—has also been in moderate request, and we note sales of western hams at 5½a6c, and canvassed at 8a8½c, 5a5½ for sides, and 3½a4 for shoulders, according to quality and condition. Lard has been in fair demand, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at 7½a8c in kegs and bbls.

ASHES.—The sales of western pots have been to a considerable extent, at former rates.

BARK.—The demand continuing good, and the supplies light, prices have further advanced, and several parcels have changed hands at $30 per ton for first quality No. 1.

BEESWAX.—Prices continue steady, with small sales.

CANDLES.—Sperm are steady in price, with small sales. Tallow are also without change.

COAL.—The demand continues to a fair extent for Anthracite, for city consumption, and no further change in prices has occurred this week.

COFFEE.—The market has not varied in price or demand since our last weekly review; but the light stocks prevent operations to any extent, and holders continue very firm.

COTTON.—The recent European advices have caused a better feeling in the market, and the sales, which exceed 750 bales, have been at an advance of fully ½c on our last quotations.

Middling to good mid.,	9½ a 9¾
Mid. fair to fair,	9¾ a 10
Fully fair to good fair,	10¼ a 10½
Good and fine,	11 a 11¼

COPPER.—A sale of sheathing at 22½c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—We alter our figures on some descriptions of cotton goods and yarns to conform to the higher rates obtainable for them. There is little or no activity now in the market for these goods, the demand being over for the season, and no speculative feeling existing. Holders are very firm, and in view of the very considerable advance in the raw material, are expecting higher prices. Cotton has advanced to such an extent as to increase the cost of producing heavy cotton goods from 1½ to 2 cts per yard upon the price of this date last year.

FISH.—The demand for mackerel has become quite limited, without further change in prices.

FEATHERS.—Are in moderate demand. Sales of 15,000 lbs fair to good western, at 28a30c.

FRUIT.—There has been a moderate demand since our last review, and we note sales of 3500 boxes Malaga bunch raisins at $1,37½a1,50 per box. About 1000 drums Malaga figs at 3½a5c. Dried fruit is also in request, and sales of peaches to some extent have been made at $1,37½a1,50 and apples at $1 per bushel.

HEMP.—The supplies continue light, and prices are very firm. The transactions have been limited this week.

HIDES.—A sale of 800 Laguayra, to go out of the market, on terms not made public.

HOPS.—Small sales of first sort at 12½a14c.

IRON.—The market has been quiet this week, and we hear of no large sales.

LATHS.—Continue scarce, and wanted, at full rates.

LEAD.—The market is very firm, and we note sales of 4000 pigs western at 4½c, 6 mos.

LEATHER.—Comes forward freely, and with a good demand, prices continue steady.

MOLASSES.—The week's operations comprise near 400 hhds Cuba on terms not communicated, and about 150 bbls new crop New Orleans at 32c, 4 mos.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is quiet; last sales of soft turpentine was at $3,25 per bbl. Tar has been selling at $1,25a1,37½; and pitch is worth $1,25 per bbl. Rosin—Several hundred bbls have been sold at $1a1,75 per bbl. In spirits of turpentine no further change.

OILS.—Linseed is only in moderate demand, at 60a61 cts in casks and bbls. Sperm continues brisk at 97 cts, a $1,05 for fall, and $1a1,10 for winter oil. Whale also sells readily at 37a38c. Lard oil continues in good demand, and prices tend upward.

PLASTER.—We note several cargo sales at $2,25a2,37½ and $2,50 per ton, according to quality. The stock is much reduced.

RICE.—The market is better supplied, and we note sales of 100 casks at 3½a4c, which is a decline.

Seeds—Cloverseed has been in good demand, and sales to some extent have been made at $4 25a4,50 per bushel—closing at the latter rate. Flaxseed also continues brisk, at $1,33a1,35.

SPIRITS.—French Brandy continues in limited request at $2a2,05 for Bordeaux, and $2,05a2,10 for Rochelle.—Gin is worth $1,3?a1,4?. N. E. rum is dull at 37a39 cts. Whiskey has been selling at 25a26c in hhds and bbls.

SUGARS.—The demand is moderate at advanced rates for New Orleans, of which 300 hhds have been sold at 7¼a8½c; about 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado sold at a price not stated, and 300 boxes Havana brown at 7¼a8 cts on the usual credit.

TEAS.—Demand moderate, at steady rates.

TOBACCO.—The demand for Kentucky continues on a very moderate scale, at previous prices.

WINES.—The market remains quiet, at steady rates.

FREIGHTS.—We continue to quote vessels for Europe in demand, and 5a5s 6d for flour, and 17a18d for grain, have been paid this week.—*Bick. Reporter.*

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—The offerings of beef cattle this week were 750 head, 150 of which were driven to New York, and all sold at $5a6,50 per 100 lbs. 275 cows sold at from $15 to 30 for fresh; $10 to 25 for springers, and $7 to 12 for dry. 700 hogs were offered and sold at $4 75a5,25 per 100 lbs. 1050 sheep sold at from $1 to 3, as in quality.

Baltimore, Dec. 25.—Beef Cattle—The offerings at the drove yards last Monday were only 700 head, and all sold except 75. The prices, which ranged from $4 to 6,25 per 100 lbs nett, show a slight advance. Live hogs have sold at $4,50 to 4,70—the former to cutters, and the latter, which is rather more of a retail character, to butchers.

Richmond, Dec. 21.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $2,25a2,50; nett $4,50a5,00, according to quality. Mutton—$3,00a4,00—scarce and in demand. Hogs—Live $4½a5,00.

SALES OF STOCKS.

100 shares	Girard Bank,	9½
50 do.	Norristown Railroad,	7¼
50 do.	Harrisburg R. R.	25
35 do.	Commercial Bank,	50
30 do.	Mer. & Man. Bank, Pitts,	40
25 do.	Trenton Banking Co. c&p,	31
$7760	State 5's,	69
$1000	State 6's,	78
$6000	State 5's, 5 ds. opg.	69
$1750	Wilmington R. R., 1858,	80

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.

No. 24 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1847.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. Bank notes	27 dis
Girard do.	par
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	par
Brownsville	1 dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1 dis
Erie	1½ dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis
Lebanon	½ dis
Lehigh county bank	1½ dis
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	1 dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
Middletown	1 dis
Northampton	no sale
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	1 dis
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Rawway, P'th Amboy	½ dis
N. Hope, Del. Bridge	½ dis
Yard. Del. Bridge co.	10 dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	1 dis
Salisbury	no sale
Frederick county	½ dis
Cumberland	1 dis
Washington county	½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis
Havre de Grace	½ dis
Far and Millers bk.	no sale
DIS'T OF COLUMBIA.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	½ dis
Com. Bank, N. Y.	2 dis
Bank of Lyons,	2 dis
Lewis Co. Bank,	2 dis
Canal bk. Lockport,	25 dis
White Plains Bk.	3 dis
Tonawanda	40 dis
Clinton county	2 dis
Com. Bk. Buffalo	2 dis
Com. Bk. Owego	2 dis
Oswego Bank	30 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
Country banks	½ dis
MAINE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	1 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	4 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk. of Va. & branch's	1½ dis
Far. Bk. and branch's	do dis
Valley Bk. & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk. & branches	do dis
Wheeling	do dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
So. West. R. R.	1 dis
All solvent banks	1 dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bank of Mill	1½ dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	1½ dis
Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	1½ dis
Country Banks	4a5 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	unc
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
FLORIDA.	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO.	
Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small Notes	2 dis
KENTUCKY.	
Notes	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA.	
State Bank	1½ dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	80 dis
State Bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent banks	2½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	70 dis
Farmers' and Mech's	70 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	60 dis
WISCONSIN.	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA.	
Miners' Bank	—

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sep 19-6m S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, N. E. corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philada.

ALMANAC. Jan. 1847.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
2 SATURDAY,	7 23	4 37	2 35	
3 SUNDAY,	7 23	4 37	3 9	D. H. M.
4 MONDAY,	7 23	4 38	3 42	
5 TUESDAY,	7 22	4 38	4 14	
6 WEDNESDAY,	7 21	4 39	4 48	Full 2 5 46
7 THURSDAY,	7 21	4 39	5 23	Last 10 4 15
8 FRIDAY,	7 20	4 40	6 0	New 18 7 41
9 SATURDAY,	7 20	4 40	6 47	First 25 1 35

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Dec. 20,	31	34	35
21,	33	35	34
22,	32	35	36
23,	30	34	35
24,	26	31	35
25,	38	40	41
26,	33	34	37

Married,

On the 24th ultimo, by Ald. John Lake, Mr. HENRY SCHMIDT, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss DIANA NACE, of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 24th ult. by Ald. John Conrad, AMOS KIRK, to ANN TOMLINSON, both of Buckingham Township, Bucks county.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. James Lane, Mr. JOHN W. RAMBO, of Chester county, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH C. PINE, formerly of Orange county, N. Y.

By the Rev. Joel Haywood, on the 10th ult. Mr. JOB PARKER, to Miss MARIA CRAMMER, both of West Creek, Monmouth county, N. J.

On the 22d ult. by Ald. John Conrad, Mr. JOSEPH A. BROWN to Miss HANNAH P. JAMES, both of the city of Wilmington, Del.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quinan, Mr. HENRY R. KINEAR, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN RICHARDS, of Baltimore.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D., WM. H. LLOYD, to SARAH A. LYBRAND, both of this city.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. George B. Ide, Mr. WM. MILLER, of Hunterdon, N. J. to MATILDA, daughter of Abraham English, of Philadelphia.

On the 24th ult. at the residence of Elihu Roberts, by Friends' ceremony, before John Swift, Mayor, EDWARD P. COOPER, to SARAH B., daughter of Woodnut Petit, of Salem, N. J.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, MOSES E. DAVID, Esq. of Montreal, Canada, to ROSINA, daughter of I. L. Florance, of this city, late of New Orleans, La.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr, Mr. JOHN HUMPHRIES, to Mrs. LAVINIA WARD, both formerly of England.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, JAS. P. STRING, of Wilmington, Del. to DEBORAH D. eldest daughter of Abraham Brunner, Esq. of Spring Garden.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. H. Bibighaus, Mr. PHILIP KORNBAU, to Miss ELIZABETH EBERHARD, both of Spring Garden.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Douglass, JOHN A. JONES, of Baltimore, Md. to MARY ANNE, daughter of the late Martin Dickerson, of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Fred'k Ketchum, Mr. JOHN McLEAN, to Miss MARY REED, all of Kensington.

Died.

On the 29th ult. FRANCIS McBRIDE, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. ABBY N. PENROSE, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 29th ult. WM. DELANEY, aged 55 years.

On the 27th ult. ANN, wife of Charles Penrose, aged 68 years.

Suddenly, on the 26th ultimo, aged 70 years, GEORGE BYERLY.

On the 27th ult. Mr. GEORGE FAUNCE, aged 41 years.

On the 26th ult. SAMUEL GEORGE, aged 37 years.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. FRANCES CRUSE, aged 52.

On the 24th ult. EUGENE, infant daughter of Jacob and Mary Teal, aged 13 months.

At Cape Island, N. J. on the 23d ult. Miss ELIZA M. SCHELLINGER, aged 23 years.

On the 21st ult. HELEN MAR, infant daughter of Edward G. and Elizabeth Musgrave.

On the 24th ult. HARRIET NEWELL, daughter of Andrew D. and Elizabeth Caldwell, aged 13 months.

On the 24th ult. Mr. SILAS H. HARE, aged 36 years.

On the 24th ult. aged 50 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH WINSHIP.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. JULIAN GOODMAN, aged 40.

On the 24th ult. TERESA, daughter of John and Susan Gaffney, aged 26 months.

On the 24th ult. DANIEL HAMA, aged 68 years.

On the 23d ult. WILLIAM CLAW, Sr. aged 75 years.

On the 24th ult. Capt. GEORGE W. BALLENTINE, aged 30 years.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. CATHARINE USTICK, aged 41.

On the 23d ult. Miss MARY HUTTON CLARK, aged 8.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. JANE V. SHERMER, aged 78.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. MARY RYERSON.

On the 23d ult. JOHN J. LAWRENCE, aged 4 years.

On the 23d ult. Miss MARY JANE RIDDELL, aged 20.

On the 23d ult. ANN KELLEY, aged 71 years.

On the 24th ult. Mrs. RACHEL COOPER, aged 33.

[illegible]

ODD FELLOWS' BANNER AND PHILADELPHIA LITERARY JOURNAL. [illegible]

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1846. THEOPHILUS FISK, jan 2 3t

BEST OF THE MAGAZINES!!!

LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR 1847.

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

[illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible]

PREMIUMS.

[illegible]

CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

One copy of Godey's Lady's Book, 1 year, and one copy of the Reprint of London World of Fashion, or one copy of Blackwood's Lady's Magazine will be sent to any person remitting $5.

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Commencement of Vols. 34 and 35, for 1847, the oldest and best Magazine in the United States, conducted by the present proprietor for the last sixteen years. The largest circulation of any Magazine in the world.

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The principal features for 1847 will be a great increase of reading matter.

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Magazine literature is indebted to the Lady's Book for the first grand impulse, which it received sixteen years since, when this popular periodical was commenced.—The editor claims the merit of having set the example of engaging the ablest and best writers in the country as contributors, and the best artists and engravers to lend their aid in the embellishment of his magazine, as well as the most competent persons to superintend the important and popular department of the Fashions. This was done at a great outlay of capital, which an enlightened public promptly repaid. "The liberal man," says a great authority, "deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand." The text has been fully verified in the success of the Lady's Book; and it shall serve as the guide of the editor's future course.

In addition to the attractions of former years, the Lady's Book for 1847 will gratify its readers by new accessions of strength in the literary department, and new features in the mode of applying literary ability to public entertainment and improvement. Among other novelties there will be a

COURSE OF READING FOR LADIES,

In which the whole field of literature, suitable for female improvement and entertainment, will pass under review, and the character of each book will be set forth by a critic universally recognized as competent in every point of view.

Another new feature already shadowed forth to a very limited extent, will be the application of the principles of taste in the fine arts to

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Every number will contain from six to eight engravings, designs by J. Chapman, W. Croome, F. O. C. Darley, T. Collins, J. Hamilton, W. H. Tucker, T. Selly, F. J. Rothermehl.

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Designed and Engraved for Godey's Magazine of the Fine Arts. "A Family Group," "Going Out," "Returning Late," "The First Cigar," "Sketches of the Residence and Interior of Washington's House at Mount Vernon," "The Widow and Child," "The Widower."

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Many ladies have expressed to us their pleasure in seeing that our dresses are always those that a modest woman might wear. Such will always be our rule—therefore our title of "Paris Fashions Americanised."

While upon this subject we annex the following:—"The New York Mirror is into upon it that Mr. Godey Americanises the Paris Fashions of his Magazine; so he should. There is no distinct fashion in Paris. The idea is a diaphanous humbug, and the sooner our would-be-fashionables see through it, the better it will be for good taste and honest opinions."

We copy the above from the Spirit of the Times, the editor of which, and the writer of the above article, has just returned from Paris. Our subscribers will see that we have been correct in our plan of Americanising the Paris Fashions.

Our Fashions have been quoted by all the fashionable persons in this country, and are the guide to taste. Frequent references are made to them by the papers of the day. No dress is ever published that an American woman could not wear. It will also be recollected that our engravings of the Fashions are always Colored, this is not the case with any other magazine. When it is remembered that the expense of coloring is very great, we may claim some credit for outlay of money in this department.

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One page of our work is devoted monthly to this department, and we have had the pleasure of observing that it has given great satisfaction.

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This branch of our book, if we are to take the contemporary press as authority, is probably the most useful that has ever been started. We intend carrying it out in all its detail until the most minute particulars in housekeeping have been engraved and published.

MODEL CHURCHES

Will also come under our notice, and we are prepared to go on with this interesting branch of architecture as soon as we can find room.

Crotchet and Lace Work, with Embellishments.

The Family Physician, " "

Artificial Flower Making, " "

Indeed all kinds of needle-work, and other useful branches that will interest an American, will find a place in this book.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

So vastly important in the estimation of all judicious persons, will be greatly enriched by well written and useful articles from first rate hands, and by well executed engravings. We do not go into particulars under this head, because we are not particularly anxious to furnish rival publications with hints, by which they may be led to execute badly, what we are prepared to execute thoroughly and well. For the same reason we omit to enumerate more of the various departments of literature and art, in which we have made preparations to furnish attractive novelties during the coming year, knowing, as we do, that our readers, judging by past experience, will repose the fullest confidence in our promise to make the volumes of the Lady's Book for 1847, the richest and most beautiful that have ever appeared since the origin of this Pioneer of Magazine Literature.

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Designed by Croome, and engraved by Frost, will also be furnished. New projects in the way of Contributions and Embellishments, are on foot, but the public are already aware that every novelty is first found in Godey's American Lady's Magazine. The terms will be as usual.

(Here follows a list of Contributors, embracing nearly all of the principal writers of the day.)

TERMS.

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L. A. GODEY, Publisher's Hall, 101 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

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THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST [illegible]

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Every week we shall furnish our readers with an accurate account of the condition of the Philadelphia Markets—The Prices and Sales of Country Produce, &c., and the Cattle Market. Our Bank Note List is also carefully corrected weekly, and the prices of various stocks given. CAREFUL ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO THIS IMPORTANT PART OF OUR PAPER TO MAKE IT ACCURATE AND RELIABLE.

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As the Farming Interest is a most important one, we are careful never to omit anything in the Post that would prove of interest to our Agricultural subscribers—and, every week, at least a column of our paper is filled with the best matter that can be selected from the various Agricultural Journals.

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Portraits of distinguished men, Pictures of remarkable places, also, shall not be forgotten. And we shall endeavor always to have some such embellishment in our columns to add to their variety and beauty.

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Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the Lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and other diseases of the LUNGS AND LIVER,

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This medicine has now been before the public some eight years, and is the original preparation from the Wild Cherry Tree. Its reputation as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption of the Lungs, based entirely upon its intrinsic merits, owes but little to inflated newspaper puffs. Those who give it a trial, being benefited by it, recommend it to their neighbors, and thus gradually and surely has it gained an enviable reputation and walked its way into general use. One bottle never fails to cure a recent Cough or Cold, while, with strict attention to the directions that accompany each bottle, its use in Pulmonary diseases of long standing and of the most alarming character, has always given relief, and in very many instances has effected complete and permanent cures.

☞ TESTIMONIALS WILL NEVER CEASE. ☜

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1846.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in my side and breast, a soreness of the lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various medicines, which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such, that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils, when the paroxysms of coughing came upon me; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it; but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was. EZEKIEL THOMAS.

In Thirteenth st., 2 doors from the corner of Willow.

Mr. Thomas' case, above alluded to, was a very severe one, and his residence is within the reach of all; so any one can call and have the above substantiated by a personal interview.

ANOTHER LIFE PRESERVED.

Philadelphia, Sept 28, 1846.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having seen the astonishing cure performed on Mr. Thomas by your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I was induced to try it on myself. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, shortness of breathing, together with violent attacks of fever; I had overdone myself from exertion which I was not able to perform, which prostrated my system to that extent. I commenced the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry which gave me almost immediate relief, and I am glad to give my testimony to all who may be afflicted in a similar way. It will be well to see that the signature of Dr. H. Swayne is on each bottle of Wild Cherry. WM. B. WALTON, 13th st., 3 doors from the corner of Willow.

CAUTION TO INVALIDS AND STRANGERS.

The Wild Cherry Tree in all ages of the world, and in all countries where it is known, both among civilized as well as savage nations and tribes, is justly celebrated for its wonderful medical properties. This, combined with many other valuable vegetable extracts, and prepared by a skilful physician, who possesses the advantages of the experience and practice of his profession of nearly a quarter of a century, must be a valuable acquisition to those who are laboring under any of the dangerous diseases of the Lungs so common in our climate. Such a preparation is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Attempts have often been made by unprincipled individuals to impose upon the community a spurious article. Stealing nearly the whole of the name of my preparation. To fully guard against such base and villainous imposition, the public should shun all preparations purporting to contain *Wild Cherry*, except those bearing the signature of DR. H. SWAYNE on each bottle. The name of DR. SWAYNE is connected with the *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry* and never yet been counterfeited. So if persons would bear in mind the name of DR SWAYNE, they may be sure of obtaining the original and Genuine Article. The original and only genuine article is prepared by DR. SWAYNE, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by agents in all parts of the United States. d19-3m

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THE LATEST AND CHEAPEST MAP OF MEXICO.—The subscriber has just published a New Map of Mexico, including Yucatan and Upper California, exhibiting the chief Cities and Towns, the principal travelling Routes, &c., size 25 by 17 inches. Six copies of this Map in sheets, folded for the pocket will be forwarded by mail for one dollar. The postage will not exceed 2½ cents per copy to any part of the United States. S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,

Map Establishment, North East corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia. dec 5-4t*

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where "Graham's Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," The "Ladies' National Magazine," and all the "Magazines" and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS can be ordered or obtained. Orders addressed, post paid, to T. B. PETERSON, *No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia*, will meet with prompt attention.

FEVER AND AGUE.—*A Cure Warranted.* From every part where JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS have been used, we hear of their universal and entire success in subduing FEVER AND AGUE.

Mr. George Stephens, a merchant at Marengo, Illinois, says your AGUE PILLS are making great cures here, and your Tonic Vermifuge and Carminative give good satisfaction. Messrs. Emmert & Strohm, Freeport, Illinois, say—We have sold all Ague Pills and most of the Vermifuge. Please send us some more immediately.

Thomas Colly, Esq., Hebron, Ohio, says your medicines give universal satisfaction. Your AGUE PILLS have never failed to succeed. oct 31 tf

They may be had at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CANCER.—AN INTERESTING CASE CURED BY Dr. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—In the Spring of 1831, a Cancerous tumor appeared in the right breast of Mrs Phoebe, wife of Peter Stretch, of Salem, N. J. It was examined by many physicians, and was considered by all as cancerous, and besides bore all the characteristic marks of one. All probable means of removing were used without the slightest benefit. It continued to increase both in size and painfulness, until all hope of saving her life, but by a painful operation, was abandoned, which, after a consultation of eminent physicians, was performed, Jan. 1st, 1832 by Dr. John Rhea Barton, assisted by Dr. Redman, the proprietor, and two other medical gentlemen. The whole and entire right breast was removed, and after examination of the tumor, was pronounced by all present a Cancer of the most malignant character. In about three months, after enduring incredible sufferings, she was enabled, though broken in spirit, to get about again. She remained feeble, and her general health was exceedingly bad, as indeed it had been for several years before. In the Spring of 1837, upwards of five years after her breast had been removed, a painful tumor made its appearance on the side one, immediately over the part formerly occupied by the nipple of the right breast, previous to its removal. This tumor steadily increased, for several months, and became so painful as to deprive her of rest. The glands under the right arm were enlarged; and Scirrhus, and a hard, irregular, and at times painful tumor, appeared in the left breast. No operation could now arrest the disease. Indeed her whole body appeared to be a mass of disease. Her case was considered hopeless. She was of a very Scrofulous habit, both of her parents having died of Pulmonary Consumption. The experiment was now made with this ALTERATIVE. It was at first given in small doses, three times a day, and the doses very gradually, but steadily increased daily, as long as she took it, which was about six months, and the skin over and around the tumor was wet night and morning with a strong solution of Iodine and Hydriodate Potash. The tumor continued increasing in size for about six weeks, and was at times very painful, when the pain suddenly ceased altogether, and the tumor swelled out at the base, and became soft, and then began to diminish, and continued gradually decreasing until every vestige of disease was removed. The tumor in her left breast, and those in the right axilla were also dispersed. No Cancerous or Scrofulous tumors ever appeared afterwards; and her general health, which had been so bad for fourteen years as to make life a burthen, was effectually and permanently restored.—The proprietor is in possession of the diseased breast, and those who choose may examine it. He would also say that he could mention over a dozen cases equally interesting, wherein his ALTERATIVE has subdued Cancer and Cancerous tumors, as well as immense numbers of Goitres or Bronchocele. Prepared and for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South 3d St. Philada. sep 12 tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—The following extract of a letter is from a very respectable mercantile house, dated WASHINGTON, Rappahannock Co., Va., May 26th, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our Mr. Jones has been in a very low state of health for more than a year—he has had the benefit of the best medical advice our county affords, and also visited your city, during last summer, but found no relief—On the 15th of April last we purchased half dozen bottles of your TONIC VERMIFUGE, and half dozen boxes of SANATIVE PILLS. Through carelessness in packing the articles in a dry goods box one half the Vermifuge was broken. Mr. Jones commenced with the Pills, and after taking a *few doses* felt a decided improvement. The three bottles of Vermifuge, which came safe to hand, brought from him, he thinks, not less than ONE THOUSAND WORMS, and perhaps many more. He is now in better health than he has been in for years, and we hope a few more bottles of your Vermifuge and Pills will effect a permanent cure. All our physicians have entirely mistaken his case, Professor Samuel Jackson, of your city, at the head. As to our responsibility, we have to refer you to Messrs. Inskip, Molten & Woodruff, Silk-house, Market [illegible]

[illegible]

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, [illegible]

BEWARE OF THAT COUGH, [illegible]

CHEAP LEATHER STORE, NO. 67 CHES. [illegible] ANDREW S. CHAMBERS.

Selected Poetry.

THE OPERA DANCER.

BY MRS. HORTON.

Pray child of Pleasure, thou art young and fair,
And youth and beauty are enchanting things:
But tho they linger, lovesticking Bayadere,
Strip off thy glittering jewels, paints and rings.
The greatest beckon, and the lightest wings!
Thou art a slave to Fashion's fickle power,
And hour, when soul deserves thy heaviest curse,
For whom was all that costly outlay spent?
For the gay crowd—for show—for golden purse was paid!
For the quick bowing of the jaded heart,
Whose usual pleasure palls beneath thy gaze,
And kneel in hopeful sigh, whose spirit,
Half for thy beauty, half for "other days"
For the trained skill thy joined limbs display,
Pleasing the eye, and casting o'er the mind
A spell, which, Circe-like, the sorcerer could raise,
A drunkenness of thrall and blunted mind,
Where fancy's fillary veil gems passion's form refined.
For them, while there, thou wreathest smile and tear,
Then cupids linked and nimble-stepping slave
Of two cold masters, Luxury and Wealth,
The tempter of the soul that gave,
Thy fatal wan chaste, and the appetent haven
Appeal not now to vanished days of joy
For arguments to answer and to save;
Proud and indulgence hath a sinner toy,
And younger slaves have child, and there thy heels employ

And thou, fine flatterer of her early prime,
Who gave her praise familiar as the light,
And the young foot flew round in measured time
Amid a storm of clapping every night;
Then, at whose glimmer the smile grew BRAZEN bright
That decked her lips for natural mirth before,
Why leave decay her, and there her guile?
Thy idol, for whose sake the brook store
In prodigal caprice thy heart went to pass?
Yes, wherefore so? for HER, and not for her,
Those sums were paid, her facile love to win;
Thy heart's cold token would not stay for her.
The light is quenched she look'd so lovely in!
Else not the measure of the foot, and air
That whirl'd her round, and the smile, and self,
Though on thy words her fate she learned to put
The world at her, and not at thee, shall ne'er—
Yes, brother then before, its servile rap shall doff.

And since there poor boredom owes are apt
With quaver'd discretion, to perceive
Only the fact that gentle links are snapp,
Since prejudiced sentence tends them to believe
Would but forever: since in sneers and grieve
Over these broken vows is to grow wild—
It may be she will come some wiser eve,
And weeping, like a broken hearted child,
Turn sunk face for she days when she was thus beguiled
Then—in thy spacious library—where dwell
Philosophers, historians and sages,
Full of deep lore which thou hast studied well,
And classic poets, whose melodious pages
Are the birds in lamented bells suggest—
Let the more advanced mind explain
By all experience of recorded ages,
How common place is folly for human pain,
And how such things have been, and must be yet again!

But Prudery—with averted angry glance,
Two pouting and proclaiming fine scissor jest;
Life's gambler having lost her desperate chance,
Now 'tis the convent and not the dust!
Now let the wanton share the beggar's crust!
Yet every wrench destroyed by passion's love,
Had a first love—but hope—and broken trust;
And Heaven shall judge, whose thoughts and lives are pure,
Not always they worst sin, who weekly sworn endure.

Pictures of Life.

DOMBEY AND SON.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

appeared to have boiled over, and trickling pouter underneath with its long green ends, reminding them of spiders—on which Mrs. Pipchin's dwelling was uncommonly prolific, though perhaps it challenged competition still more proudly, in the season, not of marriage.

Mrs. Pipchin's mode of charges being high, however, in all who could afford to pay, and Mrs. Pipchin's odium overcoming the equitable acidity of her nature in favor of anybody, she was held to be an old lady of remarkable firmness, who was quite scientific in her knowledge of the children in the market. On this reputation, and on the broken heart of Mr. Pipchin, she had construed, taking one year with another, to eke out a tolerably sufficient living and balance addition to her current receipts, from the pocket of Mr. Dombey, and of receiving Florence and her little brother Paul as inmates of the castle.

Mrs. Chick and Miss Tox, who had brought them down on the previous night, (also to their all passed of at hotel,) had just driven away from the door on their journey home again; and Mrs. Pipchin, with her hands in her pockets, and reviewing the new comers, like an old soldier. Mrs. Pipchin's middle aged nurse, her good natured and devoted slave, but possessing a gaunt and iron-bound aspect, and much afflicted with boils on her nose, was directing Master Bitherstone of the clean collar he had worn on parade. Miss Pankey, the only other little female at present, had that moment been walled off to the castle dungeon, (an empty apartment at the back, devoted to correctional purposes,) for having scolded them in the presence of visitors.

"Well," said Mrs. Pipchin to Paul, "how do you think you shall like me?"

"I don't think I shall like you at all," replied Paul. "I want to go home. This isn't my home."

"No. It's mine," retorted Mrs. Pipchin.

"It's a very nasty one," said Paul.

"There's a worse place than this though," said Mrs. Pipchin, "where we shut up our bad boys."

"Has he ever been in it?" asked Paul, pointing out Master Bitherstone.

Mrs. Pipchin nodded assent; and Paul had enough to do, for the rest of that day, in escaping Master Bitherstone from head to foot, and watching all the workings of his countenance, with the interest attached to a boy of mysterious and terrible experience.

At one o'clock there was a dinner, chiefly of the farinaceous and vegetable kind, when Miss Pankey (a mild blue-eyed morsel of a child, who was thoroughpoused every morning, and seemed in danger of being rubbed away altogether) was let in from captivity by the great ogress herself, and instructed that nobody who stuffed at visitors ever went to Heaven. When this great truth had been thoroughly impressed upon her, she was regaled with rice and subsequently repeated the form of grace established in the castle, in which there was a special clause, thanking Mrs. Pipchin for a good dinner. Mrs. Pipchin's niece, Berinthia, took cold pork. Mrs. Pipchin whose constitution required warm nourishment, made a special repast of mutton chops, which brought in hot and hot, between two plates, and smelt very nice.

As it rained sitter dinner, and they couldn't go out, nothing to be done, and Mrs. Pipchin's constitutional required rest after dinner, they went away with Berry (otherwise Berinthia) to the dungeon on empty room looking out upon a chalk wall and a water butt, and made ghastly by a ragged fir place without any stove in it. Enlivened by company, however, this was far better after all: for Berry played with them there, and showed us many a game at romps as much as they did, until Mrs. Pipchin looking suddenly in the wall like the Cock Lane Ghost, arrived, they left off, and Berry told them stories in a whisper till twilight.

For tea, there was plenty of milk and water, and bread and butter, with a little black tea-pot for Mrs. Pipchin and Berry, and buttered toast underneath for Mrs. Pipchin, which was brought in hot and hot like the chops. Though Mrs. Pipchin got very greasy, outside, over this dish, it didn't seem to diminish her, nor, indeed, at all: for she was a fierce as ever, and the hard grey eye knew no softening.

After tea, Berry brought out a little work box, with the royal pastimes on the lid, and fell to working busily; while Mrs. Pipchin, having put on her spectacles and opened a great volume bound in green baize, began to read. And whenever Mrs. Pipchin caught herself falling forward into the fire, and awoke up, she flipped Master Bitherstone on the nose for sending her.

At last it was her children's bed time, and after prayers they went to bed. As little Miss Pankey was afraid of sleeping alone in the dark, Mrs. Pipchin always made a point of stirring her up every night with a sharp, and it was plentiful to hear Miss Pankey screaming long afterward, in the best eligible chamber, and Mrs. Pipchin now and then going in to shake her. At about half past nine o'clock the odor of a warm cream bowl (Mrs. Pipchin's constitution wouldn't go to sleep without cream-bowl) dreamiest the prevailing fragrance of the house, which Mrs. Wickam said was a "cosy

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

Our Portrait Gallery.

HAHNEMAN.

HAHNEMAN, THE ORIGINATOR OF HOMOEPATHY.

Samuel Christian Frederic Hahneman was born at Meissen, in Saxony, April 10, 1755. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and took his degree of Doctor of Physic in 1779. He then practised at Marsheld, Dessau and Magdeburg. He afterwards relinquished practice and devoted himself to chemistry, and to writing on medical subjects. At this time he first conceived the idea of the system which afterwards developed. While engaged in translating Cullen's Materia Medica, he was dissatisfied with the explanation of the astringent principles in the Peruvian bark there given, and he determined to discover by experiment on himself what the power of the bark in intermittent fevers depended. He took it in considerable quantities, while in perfect health and found that it produced an ague similar to that in the intermittent much fever. From the effects of this habit of action and reaction, and by experiments of simple medicines on himself and family, he acquired so much knowledge of their nature that he effected many remarkable cures by homo-opathic applications. His system was opposed, and his practice was considered in consequence of a law common in Germany, forbidding physicians to furnish themselves the compounding of their own drugs. He at length found an asylum in the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt Cothen, who made him his counsellor. When his system came into more general notice, he removed to Paris, where he recently died at a very advanced age.

The following account of his mode of preparing his medicines is from his work on Chronic Diseases.

"A grain or the substance, if it is solid, a drop if it is liquid, is to be added to about a third part of one hundred grains of sugar of milk in an unglazed porcelain vessel; they are to be mingled for an hour with wet sand; they are to be mingled for an hour with a pestle and then rubbed for one hour more, when one hundred more grains of sugar of milk are to be added and rubbed six minutes—again to be scraped together four minutes and forcibly rubbed six; once more scraped together for four minutes, when the last third of the hundred grains of the sugar of milk is to be added and rubbed for the morning with the spatula; six minutes of forcible rubbing, four of scraping together, and six more of rubbing, finish this part of the process.

"Every grain of this powder contains the hundredth of a grain of the medicinal substance mingled with the sugar of milk. If, therefore, a grain of the powder just prepared is mingled with another hundred grains of sugar of milk, and the process just described repeated, we shall have a powder of which every grain contains the hundredth of the hundredth, or the ten thousandth part of the grain of the medicinal substance. Repeat the same process with the same quantity of fresh sugar of milk, and every grain of your powder will contain the millionth of a grain of the medicinal substance. When the powder is of this strength, it is proper to employ in the further solutions and dilutions to be made use of in practice."

"A grain of the powder is to be taken, a hundred drops of alcohol to be poured on it, the vial to be sharply turned for a few minutes, until the powder is dissolved, and two shakes to be given to it. In Hahneman's own words—'A long experience and multiplied observations have taught me that a second or within the last few years to vesler giving only two shakes to medicinal liquids, whereas I formerly used to give ten.' Then the process of dilution is carried on. In this way the dilution of the original millionth of a grain of medicine contained in the grain of powder operated on, and which is carried successively to the billionth, trillionth, quadrillionth, and very often much higher fractional divisions."

A Good Song.

HONOR TO THE PLOUGH.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky,
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not droop down in despair,
Or deem the day is done;
The rural arts we can boldly honor
No less we'll cherish now;
And crown the banquet, as of yore,
With Honor to the Plough.

In these fair fields, whose graceful sod
To Life and hope are given,
We'll seek the path which leads to God,
And learn the rest for Heaven.
We'll gird us with the armor on
Who sows a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give Honor to the Plough.

Let Art, array'd in magic power,
With Labor hand in hand,
Go forth, and now in peril's hour
Sustain the sinking land.
Let never Sloth usurp the arm,
Or fear the spirit cow'r,
There would be found the world work's charm—
All Honor to the Plough.

The turf redrose, the meadow dress,
The harvest ripe to reap,
The lowing expecting plain
Deffore the gushing river;
Then fearless urge the forest deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And where the rich results you reap,
Give Honor to the Plough.

So toil shall banish, by generous grace
And nodding harvests room,
And toil behind the rustic scene
Shall Virtue find a home;
And while their bosom the mourn hold
Beneath the mighty share,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With Honor to the Plough.

For the Ladies.

KRETTEL.

A Tale of Woman's Wit and Courage.

It was the year 1832, towards the close of November; a light snow, mingled with sleet was whirled about by the wind, and pierced through the garments of the few pedestrians who ventured to brave Hennenberg and Reitzend, on the frontiers of the duchy of Baden.

The travellers, driven by the bad weather to the shelter of the humble hostelry, were forgetting hunger and weariness in the comforts of a hearty repast of smoked beef. The landlord was seated at a large stove contrasted agreeably in the travellers ears with the loud moaning of the north wind without, and disposed them still more to the enjoyment of the good things within.

The innkeeper and his wife had, for their only domestic, a young girl of Baden, named Krettel, brought up from childhood. Krettel, the sixth was her name, was a host in herself: housekeeper and maid to her master, even in the kitchen, waiter, chambre to the stray visitants in the one best room, and groom in the stable—the handy, active and good humored German girl fulfilled all the duties usually shared by a large establishment of servants with the lowest stock, and the travellers, having finished their supper, and taken leave of the host who had collected round the stove—Father Hoffkirch, her master—farther and more sombre figures who had entered by chance. The conversation turned on the tearful and wonderous events of the time, and the landlord had been the scene, and each one had his own story to tell, surpassing the rest in horror. Father Hoffkirch was among the foremost in terrifying his auditory by the recital of different adventures, all more or less tragical. The worthy father had just finished a horrible story; or robbers—more than a day of course in those days—the scene of the legend was little more than a gun-shot from the inn-door: it was a tradition, unfortunately, not an encouraging gabbet, which still appeared to the identical spot, gave to the narration an air of gloomy verity, which no one dared to question. This place was, in truth, much furnished for a lonely and sad evening. In this, it was said, the rude crews of a troop of bandits, who held their every night their repute room meeting. All the events were still under the influence of the terror which the story of Father Hoffkirch had caused, when one of the travellers before mentioned offered to let the company hear the one dared to set off at that moment to the fatal spot, and trace with charcoal a cross on the gibbet. The very idea of such a proposition increased the fear of the company. A long silence was their only reply. Suddenly the young Krettel, who was quietly spinning in a corner, rose up and accepted the bet, asking her master's consent of the same time. He and his good wife at first refused, alleging the loneliness of the place, in case of danger; but the fearless damsel persisted, and was at last suffered to depart.

Krettel only requested that the inn-door should be left open until her return, and taking a piece of charcoal, to prove on the morrow that she really had visited the spot, she rapidly walked towards the gibbet. The moon shone bright, and all was Mrs. Mills.

"Well, sir, any rain," continued Jane, "I would not walk front here to school again, to-day, for any thing in the world!"

"Why you you would, my dear," said her mother, gravely.

"No, mother. I am *sure I would not*. I am certain I would not."

"But I am usually certain you could be induced to go without any urging, answered her mother.

"Mary Jane," said Mrs. Mills, "I should refer to take your tone to the new pantomata this after noon. I expect to visit it."

"Do you, mother?" said Jane, with great animation. "May I go? I am perfectly certain I should go!"

I intended to have done so," replied her mother, "but the place where it is exhibited is a very long way beyond your school."

"But I would without now, dear mother," said Jane. "I would not fail of going *for all the world!* Why do you smile, mother?"

"To think what an inconsistent little daughter I have."

"What do you mean by inconsistent, mother?"

"Why, dear, when a little girl says one minute that she would not walk a particular distance *for anything in the world*, and in the next minute says she would not fail of walking still further *for all the world*, and in the next minute says she would not fail of walking still further *for all the world*, I think that is rather inconsistent, my child."

"Then, mother, I am very sorry I was so extravagantly, but foolishly. It is a very bad habit to use such expressions. Yesterday, when you came home, you found me using them, and you almost frightened out of your life, and when I inquired as to the cause of your alarm, you replied that you had had so many as a thousand *even days* on your way home from school."

"Now, my daughter, I wish you to break your self of this bad habit. When you are no longer angry or frightened, use the simple words that express your meaning. For instance, you may in future say, 'I am extremely tired. Or you may be alarmed, frightened, or terrified.

"From this time, let your lips speak the thing you feel. Say what you mean, and no more. Use your and your nay, nay; and, also, that Whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

"I will, dear mother, and I shall be confined to my self in this habit. When you are not home angry or frightened, use the simple words that express your meaning. For instance, you may in future say, 'I am extremely tired. Or you may be alarmed, frightened, or terrified.

"From this time, let your lips speak the thing you feel. Say what you mean, and no more. Use your and your nay, nay; and, also, that Whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

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